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LETTER
OF
N. G. ORDWAY

TO THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

RELATIVE TO THE FALSEHOODS OF

GEORGE G. FOGG,

AND AN
Exposure of the Latter

AS A
BLACK MAILER, COMMON LIBELLER, AND TRAITOR
TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

WASHINGTON:
1869.

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To the New Hampshire Republican State Central Committee :

GENTLEMEN : George G. Fogg, formerly a member of the Republican party, after a five years' chase of the *golden fleece* over the mountains of Switzerland, has become rabid. His symptoms, at first, were only those usual to a snarling, ugly cur, who, having gorged himself like the dog in the manger, will neither eat himself nor let the horse eat. Within the last few months, however, the foam, froth, and poisonous venom which he has belched forth prove beyond dispute that Fogg's case is political *hydrophobia* in its worst form.

In view, therefore, of the fact that at the sight of me or of my name Fogg raves like a mad dog at the sight of water, I feel it to be my duty to ask the Republican State Central Committee, or those members living in Merrimack county, where Fogg and myself are well known, to examine certain important facts, which may account for his ravings, and to render an impartial judgment between him and me.

In the last number of the *Independent Democrat*, issued since my re-election as Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives, for a fourth term, by the votes of members upon whom Fogg had forced his venomous, dirty sheet, teeming with falsehoods concerning me day after day, week after week, and month after month, he renews his ravings and charges in

FALSEHOOD No. 1.—“That by the letter of the law and uniform practice the Sergeant-at-Arms is entitled to but two dollars for each arrest,” &c.—while he says that I

charged, on a certain occasion, \$5.20, in defiance of law and usage. The facts are, that by the 24th Rule of the House of Representatives it is provided that the "fees of the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be, for every arrest, \$2; for each day's custody and releasement, \$1;" to which should be added ten cents per mile for two miles, or each fraction of a mile, travel, making the legal fees, without extra expense, \$3.20 in each case of arrest. In the case referred to, on account of the extra expense of procuring nearly half of the members, scattered all over this city of "magnificent distances," the House voted me double the usual fees, which I did not accept, but simply added the cost of a dozen messengers and hacks, which were on duty all night and until nearly noon the next day, making the sum charged \$5.20 each, or \$1.20 less than I was entitled to by the vote of the House. So much for the false charge of taking \$5.20 where the law allowed but \$2.

FALSEHOOD No. 2 says: "Mr. Ordway has been allowed thousands of dollars for constructive mileage by Mr. Rollins."

The fact has been published over and over again that my bills have all been examined and approved by the committee for which the work was performed before going to the committee of which Mr Rollins was a member, and that no bill of mine was ever signed by Mr. Rollins until a majority of the members of the Committee on Accounts had examined and approved it.

In regard to the amount charged for mileage, I state that I made my bills exactly in accordance with the custom and usage under the law of 1859, and all my charges were deemed equitable and legal by the committees for which I performed the service, as appears by the following statement:

To the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts:

The undersigned, Chairmen of Committees authorized by the House of Representatives to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses, &c., would say (if our testimony is wanted) that we have full confidence in the integrity and faithfulness of Col. N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms: and will add that, when extra compensation has been

allowed him, it was done to enable him to facilitate the investigations of such matters as were committed to us, and in our judgment such expenditures were made for the best interests of the Government

(Signed)

C. T. HULBURD,
Chairman Committee on Public Expenditures.
JAS. F. WILSON,
Chairman Committee on Judiciary.
W. S. LINCOLN,
Chairman Committee to investigate Pay Department.
JNO. P. C. SHANKS,
Chairman Committee to investigate cruelty to Union Prisoners.
J. W. McCLURG,
Chairman Committee on Southern Railroads.
H. L. DAWES,
Chairman Committee on Elections.
WILLIAM WINDOM,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs.
B. F. BUTLER,
Chairman Committee on Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
H. D. WASHBURN,
Chairman Committee on Bounty.
THOS. D. ELIOT,
Chairman Committee on New Orleans Riots.

To create a false impression as to the fees received by me, Fogg further says that Ordway has received \$47,815 in fees, which is, in fact, more than I received during the past six years; and, following "Mauker's" precedent, he tells how many trips that sum would make around the globe. It is said that "liars should have good memories," but Fogg seems to have had a bad one, for in his last week's issue he puts my fees at \$20,000 a year—while according to these figures of \$47,815 for six years, the gross receipts could not vary much from \$8,000 a year. The truth is that they have been much less than even that sum, as will be shown by the following certificate of the Clerk of the Committee on Accounts:

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *February 8, 1869.*

N. G. ORDWAY, *Sergeant-at-Arms:*

SIR: In compliance with your request I have to state that the amount of money allowed you by this committee for fees, cash paid on account of investigating committees, horse hire and emoluments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and up to January, 1869, was \$19,865.08. Of this sum \$10,477.09 was paid for expenses,

fees and emoluments which accrued previous to December, 1867, leaving \$9,387.99 as the whole amount for expenses and emoluments of all kinds for which payment was made which accrued in the fiscal year. Of this amount (\$9,387 99) \$1,713.19 was for expenses of committees and cash paid, leaving the total amount of fees for summoning witnesses, &c., \$7,647.80, as appears from the books of this office.

Yours truly, &c.,

J. W. CLARK.

Clerk Committee on Accounts, House of Representatives.

The above is a true copy of a letter written and sent Mr. Ordway by me, February 8, 1869.

J. W. CLARK,

Clerk of Committee.

Thus it will be seen that the total amount received by the Sergeant-at Arms for fees and services of process during the year 1868, or the impeachment year, was but seven thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty cents, and before charging me with even that amount as net profit, the cost of sending messengers all over the country must be deducted, which was not less than fifty per cent. of the whole sum, leaving the actual emoluments for fees not over \$3,837.40, or just about one half what Fogg received for his two months' services releasing rebel cotton at New Orleans, which resulted in a loss to the Government of more than a million of dollars. Now add to the sum of \$3,837.40 my salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which includes the twenty per cent. recently voted, and we have the astounding fact that I have been paid about \$6,000 a year, during the most expensive or impeachment year, for disbursing and becoming responsible for one million and a half dollars annually, besides all my other duties. Will any man who knows the expenses incident to the support of a family in Washington pretend that the tax-payers are unnecessarily burdened on my account?

As to Fogg's spy, Wilkinson, whose charges against me were printed in Fogg's office, I will only say that he was contradicted by every witness whom he himself called to sustain his infamous allegations, as is shown by the following

extract from the report of the committee to which his black-mailing circular was referred :

“ The testimony of Mr. Wilkinson was rendered of very little account, in the estimation of the committee, by the fact that it is in conflict with almost all the other testimony in the case. He swears to certain alteration in papers which, upon examination, prove to be wholly untrue. He swears to conversations with other witnesses which the other witnesses not only do not remember, but positively deny having occurred. He is contradicted in several material and distinct matters by the testimony of his own witnesses, Messrs. Conn and Dillon, and also by Messrs. Hulburd, Rollins, Lloyd, and Cheney.

“ Upon the whole matter, the committee find none of the charges sustained by the evidence, as far as they impute fraud to the Sergeant-at-Arms. They therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution :

“ *Resolved*, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

“ J. M. BROOMALL, *Chairman*,

“ E. R. ECKLEY,

“ WILLIAM C. FIELDS,

“ S. M. ARNELL.”

FALSEHOOD No. 3 states that “ Mr. Ordway has drawn \$75 per month for a horse and carriage which he does not use, has no use for, and for which there is no authority of law or custom.” The pay for a horse and carriage has been allowed to the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms for more than twenty years, which ought to establish a custom. I purchased a horse and carriage immediately after my first election, and have used up one carriage entirely, and smashed another badly since I have been in office. I am obliged to send to the Treasury Department from one to six or eight times a day for money and drafts for members, and if that does not constitute use for a team, no officer of the Government does need one. But since Fogg is on the hunt for abuses, I would advise him to overhaul the contingent expenses of the House, while his “ pal,” Geo. Marston, now of the black-mailing firm of Fogg, Marston & Co., was doorkeeper, and he will find not only a one-horse swindle, but that *immaculate* in-

dividual drew pay for two horses, which he probably never kept or used, and also examine his pay-roll to see what New Hampshire men drew pay without performing service.

FALSEHOOD No. 4 says that Mr. Ordway "draws \$70 a month for his 'little boy,' and has done so all the time he has been in office," &c. Now Mr. Ordway has not drawn pay for his "little boy" all the time since he has been in office, nor even half the time. The law which was passed some ten or fifteen years ago, when the labor devolving upon the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms was not one half what it is now, provides for one cashier, one messenger, and during the session a page to do errands and take charge of the mace. When I came into office, I happened to have a son about ten years old, whom I immediately put into the harness, and who, owing to the increasing duties of my office, has labored faithfully and earned every dollar which he has received from the Government, and a great deal more. During the last two years, having grown nearly to manhood, he has performed labor for the Government at \$2.40 per day which would otherwise have cost \$1,500 or \$1,800 a year, although he has never received pay for a single day when Congress was not in session, and the whole sum so received would not more than pay his board and other expenses in Washington.

FALSEHOOD No. 5, AND OTHERS.—The series of falsehoods contained in the fifth charge were originally copied by Fogg from the Democratic papers, revamped and brought out again just before my re-election as something new, and are now again paraded to make the public believe that I had charged \$762 for gloves and \$300 for crape, where my predecessor charged but \$15 for gloves and \$80 for crape. The facts are that when a member of Congress dies and is carried home for burial, a committee of five members is usually sent to accompany the remains, which requires but five pairs of gloves, (for which my predecessor and probably myself in all such cases charged about \$15,) and crape and other emblems of mourning, amounting to about \$80 in each case.

But when a deceased member is buried by Congress, and a State funeral is held in the Capitol, and the President, Judges of the Supreme Court, heads of departments, and both Houses of Congress attend, it requires instead of five pairs of gloves about three hundred pairs, and instead of \$80 worth of crape it requires three hundred crape scarfs, taking a yard and a quarter to a yard and a half for each scarf. It has cost for gloves on an average about two dollars and a half a pair, when purchased in large numbers, instead of three dollars, when purchased for a committee; and the crape has cost one dollar to one dollar and a half for each sash, making the amount named.

The bills for the three State funerals, paraded by Fogg, show just what I have stated; and I charge Fogg with deliberately attempting to deceive the public, knowing as he did—if he examined the bills—that in one case only gloves for a committee were charged for, but in the other for about three hundred persons, with a like difference in reference to crape. I only wonder that even his malice has induced him to attempt to deceive the public in a matter that is so easy of explanation, and the truth of which is apparent to any person of common sense examining the printed records of the contingent expenses of the House, which are always open to public inspection.

In only three cases since I have been in office have State funerals occurred, or have gloves and crape been furnished, although the practice has prevailed since the foundation of the Government. So much was said with reference to these matters that I determined to put a stop to the whole system, and notified the Committee on Accounts that I should decline to furnish any more crape or gloves while I remained in office, and I have taken the responsibility to discontinue the practice, which I hope will never again be revived.

During the late Presidential election it was thought advisable by the Democrats, as a party measure, to charge all the officers of the House with malfeasance, and a book, signed by one Manker, made its appearance, and was brought to the

notice of the House and referred to a committee, which reported as follows :

Extract from Report of Committee.

“THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—The charges made in the book against the Sergeant-at-Arms consist almost altogether of those investigated by the committee in the early part of this session, and the report in that case is referred to *as a full answer to them*. It is sufficient to say, in short, that after full investigation the committee ascertained the amounts awarded him since the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress *to be in strict accordance with law and precedent*.

“Take a single case complained of by Manker, (that of the New Orleans investigation.) The Sergeant-at-Arms is charged truly with having received \$2,392.40 for summoning 301 witnesses—that is, \$7.94 each. During the last Democratic Congress—the Thirty-fifth—the Sergeant-at-Arms charged and received in the Fort Snelling investigation \$4,408 for summoning 48 witnesses, making \$100.17 each. Other comparisons between 1867 and 1858 show similar results. The parties who have purchased the book will hardly profit by contrasting the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Congresses.”

The above majority report, made by the Chairman, Hon. John M. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, than whom a more honest and upright man does not live, and concurred in by Hon. Samuel M. Arnell, of Tennessee, Judge Fields, of New York, and that gallant soldier, Gen. Ephraim R. Eckley, of Ohio, ought to silence forever these slanderers who have been barking and snarling after me ever since I came to Washington.

But my vindication does not rest entirely with these gentlemen. The Democrats determined that Mr. McCullough, the Democratic member of the committee, should make a minority report, which he did ; and I have no doubt he did the very best he could for his party with the material at his command after the investigation. But he could not report a falsehood even to injure *so obnoxious a Radical officer as I am*, and was compelled to say—I use his own words—“I make no charge against this officer (the Sergeant-at-Arms)

that he has charged or received more than he is entitled to by law."

Such exaggerated statements had been published with reference to the fees and emoluments of my office, that I wrote the following letter to the Committee on Accounts, requesting them to strike the entire fees from the office, preferring to serve for even a small salary rather than to be continually misrepresented :

OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, H. OF R.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *Sept. 21, 1868.*

Hon. J. M. BROOMALL,

House of Representatives of the United States :

DEAR SIR : Certain newspapers, for political effect, have been circulating the most extravagant and false statements in relation to the fees received by me as Sergeant-at-Arms for summoning witnesses. In order therefore to put a stop to these wholesale misrepresentations, and to satisfy the House and the country that witnesses are hereafter to be secured at the lowest possible expense, (if any more investigations are ordered,) I have to request that you will introduce a resolution taking away all allowance for mileage which has heretofore been allowed the Sergeant-at-Arms, and in lieu thereof provide that the Sergeant-at-Arms or his messenger shall only be allowed the actual expenses incurred in securing the attendance of any witness ; and that all such bills for expenses paid to secure witnesses shall be accompanied by an affidavit signed by the person who expended the money.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. ORDWAY,
Sergeant-at-Arms, H. R.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS, *February 8, 1869.*

I certify that the above is a true copy of a letter received at this room on the day of the date thereof by the chairman to whom it was addressed.

J. W. CLARK,
Clerk Committee on Accounts, H. R.

The closing portion of lie No. 5 is more infamous and wicked, if possible, than anything that Fogg's fertile brain had hitherto invented, especially that portion which says—

"Ordway is not only officially corrupt, but his office room is the headquarters of the most corrupt lobbyists," &c.

This statement is such a barefaced falsehood that it would not need contradiction in Washington, as everybody knows that my office is the only one about the Capitol that the public, including lobbyists, are excluded from, all the other offices being open and free to the public.

And whoever says that I ever approached a member of Congress or of the New Hampshire legislature with a corrupt proposition, I will prove to be a wilful and malicious liar. If I have so approached any man, let him stand forth and proclaim it. If I have sold offices, let the man who ever paid me one dollar publish it in Fogg's paper, over his own signature, instead of having that paper filled, as it recently has been, with *bogus* letters, purporting to come from the people, which have all been manufactured in Fogg's office.

With the exception of the Flint letter *advocating repudiation*, I do not believe he has received a single endorsement of his infamous course—certainly not from any Republican who fully understands the motives which have controlled his actions.

The false suggestion that the New Hampshire delegation were opposed to my re-election is best answered by the fact that a friend of mine presented the resolution to allow them to vote in caucus, and they were only prevented from voting for me by the ruling of the chairman, that none but members having a right to vote in the House for officers nominated could be admitted to vote in caucus. Therefore, if Fogg thinks his threats moved either the members of the House or Senators he is very much mistaken. They have not forgotten his efforts to belittle the whole delegation by comparing them with those who had preceded them, and whom he *mournfully* alleged had been driven out of office by Mr. Chandler and myself.

Having borne in silence for months past the oft-repeated attacks maliciously made against me by Fogg and his tools, yet having been vindicated by the Republicans of Warner, where I was born, and have lived nearly all my life; by the Republicans of Merrimack county, who selected me to preside

over the county convention, held the same week that Fogg published Wilkinson's circular ; by having been made president of the electoral convention which nominated Hon. Mason W. Tappan for elector in the 2d Congressional district, although Fogg's dirty sheet was daily filled with abuse of me ; and, finally, by having received a renomination and re-election as Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. House of Representatives for the fourth term, by the votes of men who have entrusted hundreds of thousands of dollars in my hands for safe keeping without even taking a receipt for the same, yet never having a dollar in dispute between myself and them or the Government during the whole time I have been in office, I feel that now, when our State election is over, I cannot be charged with a want of forbearance if I lay before the State Committee and the people of New Hampshire the true character of this man Fogg, however sickening and disgusting may be the details of the operations of this political black-mailer, office-broker, and traitor to the Republican party. In doing so, however, I shall not descend to the low personal abuse with which I have been assailed because when a poor boy I commenced life's struggles without an early education or powerful friends, but shall at this time only refer to his public conduct.

GEORGE G. FOGG AN OFFICE-BROKER AND BLACK-MAILER.

It is always unpleasant to be obliged to drag before the public personal difficulties, and to expose the private malice that has instigated personal attacks ; but when a coarse, brutal slanderer sets himself up as a censor upon the motives and actions of others whose service to the Republican cause has been valuable, then it becomes necessary to strip off the "sheep skin" and expose the ravenous wolf. In order to do this, I shall be obliged to refer somewhat to my personal relations with this political highwayman and black-mailer.

In March, 1861, I visited Washington for the first time, and while stopping at the National Hotel was informed by Hon. A. H. Cragin that the Postmaster General wanted to

secure the services of an active, energetic special agent to take charge of the mail service in the New England States. Hon. E. H. Rollins, who had then just been elected to Congress, advised me to apply for the position, and offered to accompany me to the Postmaster General. Fogg, and several other New Hampshire men, went along with us.

Judge Blair said he had scores of applicants for the place, but had not found the man he wanted. After a short conversation, and ascertaining that I had had considerable experience as sheriff, city marshal, and in other detective service, Mr. Blair said he thought I was just the man he wanted, and tendered me the appointment, saying I need not consider it a political favor, as he should put the whole district under my control, and hold me responsible for the efficiency of the mail service in those States. I thanked him, and said I thought I would accept the position, although my five years' commission as sheriff of Merrimack county, N. H., had another year to run.

Having left home hastily, I desired to return at once and arrange my business so as to enter upon the duties of the office. I applied at the Post Office Department for the commission, but it was not delivered to me, and I was told I had better see the New Hampshire men about it.

I called upon Hon. E. H. Rollins, the member from my district, and asked him what the delay meant.

He said he did not know, but would see Fogg. A short time after, Mr. Rollins informed me that to his surprise Fogg demanded money before I could have my commission, and said to him (Rollins) that he (Fogg) had put Blair in Postmaster General, and that he might go away, and this and the Concord post office would be all he (Fogg) would get anything out of.

I was indignant, and reminded Mr. Rollins that I had organized and uniformed political clubs, expending money and incurring obligations to the amount of some twelve hundred dollars during the Lincoln campaign, while Fogg, as the nominal secretary of of the National Committee, had

been luxuriating at the Astor House upon the funds raised by contributions, and had actually carried away a valuable desk, used and paid for by the committee, to adorn his bachelor den in New Hampshire; that under these circumstances for him to demand money of me would be an outrage to which I would not submit.

Mr. Rollins admitted the force of what I had stated, and said he had no doubt I had contributed more time and money towards the election of Abraham Lincoln than almost any one man in New Hampshire, but said he feared that Fogg had more power with Blair than the whole New Hampshire delegation—Representatives and Senators—who had endorsed me, and as Fogg had finally concluded to take a hundred dollars, he had rather pay it himself than have a fight with him, just as he (Rollins) was commencing his Congressional career. I repeated that it was an outrage for Fogg to demand money of me, and was nothing less than black-mail on his part, as he had done nothing for me, and was in Washington securing a fat office for himself. If, however, any one must pay him money on account of the commission, I should do it myself.

After I passed out of Mr. Rollins' room I met Fogg. He asked if I had seen Rollins. I said "Yes; and Rollins says you want money from me;" and I went on to repeat to him what I had said to Mr. Rollins, thinking perhaps I could shame him out of demanding it. Fogg replied that it was a great place, and the sum a small one; that as Maryland was to have the Postmaster Generalship, and Mr. Lincoln was evenly balanced between Winter Davis and Judge Blair, he, (Fogg,) being secretary of the National Committee, had come to Washington and turned the scale in favor of Blair. In fact, he said, (I use his exact words,) "I took Montgomery Blair by the collar and breeches, and made him Postmaster General, and this and the Concord post office is all I shall get out of him."

I saw it was useless to appeal further to such a Shylock, and took out one hundred dollars, (\$100,) and reached it towards him, saying, "Take it if you can afford to."

Fogg grabbed it, and thrust it into his vest pocket as glibly as a gambler would sweep the board at a roulette-table, and went off, I doubt not, to black-mail some one else whom he had learned expected an office. In fact, I am credibly informed that Fogg bagged several thousand dollars about that time in a similar manner.

In making the above statement, I wish it distinctly understood, that the only reasons why I consented to pay the money was because I had received the appointment and was entitled to receive my commission, and Fogg stood in the attitude of a highwayman, leaving me only the alternative of being robbed of a hundred dollars, or of losing my office, and because notice of my appointment had been published in the newspapers and copied in New Hampshire, and a failure to receive my commission would have placed me in an awkward position; and I further wish it to be distinctly understood that I never employed Fogg nor any other person to procure that or any other office for me, and, in fact, I did not know, until Mr. Cragin informed me, that there was any such position as that to which I was appointed; therefore, Fogg cannot set up the plea (so often made by black-mailers) that he demanded the money for expenses in procuring the office, as he had been in Washington a long time before I reached there, intriguing to secure a "soft place" for himself, which, finally, he procured by following up President Lincoln in an overbearing manner, demanding to be made Commissioner of Patents, until, worn out and disgusted, Mr. Lincoln sent him to Switzerland to get rid of him, where he remained five years, during the late terrible conflict, hobnobbing and wine-bibbing with such as he could quarter himself upon, and hoarding up his \$7,500 a year, which he wrung from the depleted treasury of his country *in gold*, under the pretence of spending it in entertaining his countrymen. Returning home with a baggage train of Swiss watches, music boxes, jewelry, &c., he arrived just in time to become a favorite of Andrew Johnson, and was sent to New Orleans, where he surrendered millions of dollars' worth of cotton, which the Government had seized

to be confiscated, to the then defeated and hungry rebels, for which he charged and received six thousand dollars from the Government; reaching New Hampshire in season to engineer a furious contest over the Senatorship, hoping to slip in while the other candidates were wrangling. Defeated in this by the candidate he most hated, Fogg next sought, and by the aid of his friend, Andrew Johnson, secured a three-months' appointment in the Senate, for the purpose, as he stated to me "to warm Patterson's seat for him," and make him (Patterson) "roost lower;" or, in other words, to pour his slanderous venom in the ears of Senators, to poison their minds against Senator Patterson in advance. From the moment Fogg secured this temporary prize, he commenced intriguing against Mr. Chandler and myself, and every other New Hampshire man whom he could not use. I was specially selected for the slaughter which he had arranged, because, having wronged and black-mailed me, he thought I might expose him and thereby induce others to expose the larger sums which he had pocketed from them, and for the further reason that he knew I had carefully watched his intrigues with Johnson, and would probably expose him when he came to pay up for his appointment by voting with Doolittle, Dixon and other renegades, to deprive of the right of suffrage, in the District of Columbia, better men than he, whose skins were nearer white than his, because they had lived in a community whose laws made it a crime to acquaint them with books, and consequently could not read and write when just emancipated from slavery. Yes; this blatant, loud-mouthed, pretended abolitionist, (when that hobby gained him contributions to start and keep alive a newspaper,) got down on his knees to Andrew Johnson, and gave his vote as before stated, and had it recorded on page 32 of the Senate Journal, (2d Session, 39th Congress,) with Doolittle, Dixon, Buckalew, Hendricks, Riddle, and Andrew Johnson's son-in-law, Patterson, of Tennessee, thus betraying liberty almost the first day he was placed upon the watch-tower of freedom. I call upon the "Old Guard," if any of them are yet clinging to the polluted skirts of this apostate, to exam-

ine the Senate Journal on the page before named, and satisfy themselves of his apostacy; and also to examine the journal of the Senate during his brief and disgraceful career in that body, and they will find that out of 198 votes that were taken by yeas and nays, Fogg either dodged or voted with the Democrats over fifty times, and that he voted for every railroad, river, and harbor plunder bill, including the Niagara ship canal, the Des Moines Rapids appropriation, &c.

FOGG A TRAITOR TO GENERAL GRANT AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

But this is only a tithe of his treachery to the Republican party, and the fulfilment of his pledges to Andrew Johnson to sustain him as a reward for his appointment, for, just before the Philadelphia convention, Fogg dined and wined with Postmaster General Randall and Edmund Cooper, (Johnson's private secretary,) at the place where they were drilling their "bread-and-butter brigade" for the mongrel Philadelphia convention, hoping it would succeed in breaking up the Republican party. That he has been the sworn friend of Chief Justice Chase, and a traitor to General Grant, there is the most abundant evidence. His attacks upon the "Statesman," when it first proposed the name of General Grant for the Presidency; his quarrel with Mr. Chandler on the night before the State convention, when he knew that Mr. Chandler, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, was going to report a resolution pledging New Hampshire to General Grant; his subsequent intrigues with Sinclair, the Democratic candidate for Governor, while in Washington to raise funds to defeat Gov. Harriman, all go to show that he was working with Mr. Chase for a Copperhead victory in the first State to vote in the Presidential year because that State had spoken for General Grant. Of his duplicity and treachery in relation to the Chicago convention, Mr. Chandler has told the public. But the crowning act of his treachery, which occurred long after Gen. Grant was nominated, remains to be recorded. A few days before the Democratic convention met in New York, this George G. Fogg,

editor of a nominally Republican paper, whose columns were then teeming with fulsome praises of General Grant and Hon. E. B. Washburne, went to the room of John G. Sinclair, in the Eagle Hotel, in the city of Concord, the headquarters of the delegation to the New York convention, and then and there, with malice aforethought, deliberately conspired with the aforesaid delegates to try to induce them to bring forward Mr. Chase at their national convention in order to defeat General Grant and destroy the Republican party. The precise language that he used on that occasion was taken down by true and faithful hands upon the spot, and is ready to be verified by two unimpeachable witnesses when this double-dyed traitor to liberty, to party, and to General Grant shall come fawning around the incoming administration, asking patronage and favors.

But it is useless to accumulate evidence of Fogg's treachery and apostacy ; he has recently given notice through the columns of his low, blackguard sheet that he shall not hereafter be bound by regular Republican nominations, unless they happen to suit him, and has openly advised bolting.

FOGG A POLITICAL PAUPER AND BEGGAR.

A word, therefore, in relation to his newspapers will not be out of place. When the *Independent Democrat* was started, the money for that purpose was begged or borrowed, but never repaid, and subsequently, I am informed, he begged twenty-five hundred dollars at one time, and, in fact, he has always been a political pauper upon the hands of the Republican party, until he gobbled up nearly *forty thousand dollars in gold*, and had his friend and broker, Collector Smythe, sell it for him at from \$1.75 to \$2.80, while the soldiers were glad to get greenbacks.

If any one doubts the correctness of what I have stated, let him ask Hon. A. F. Pike, of Franklin ; George Folsom, Esq., of Dover ; W. W. George, Esq., of Canaan ; Lemuel Cooper and Ruel Durkee, of Craydon, and scores of others, all over the State, as to how much money they have paid into the concern.

I assert, and challenge successful contradiction, that Fogg and his associates have begged and borrowed and received more money, which they never intend to pay, than their whole mongrel newspaper concern would bring under the hammer, while I am not aware that any other Concord newspaper has ever asked or received a dollar.

As to his dirty paper, the "Monitor," everybody in New Hampshire knows that the money to start it was swindled out of men under false pretences, and that it has been kept alive and supported as the paid organ of the Concord railroad. It was started to break down the Republican party, and it has been true to its mission; but as yet it has met with poor success. When Mr. Gilmore controlled it, his orders to his managers were to attack me every time I should come into the city of Concord, and the same course has been pursued since it came under Fogg's control. Governor Gilmore is dead, and I shall not bravely kick his coffin as Fogg has recently done, after riding on his free passes all over the country, and for years using his paper to promote Gilmore's schemes. I opposed Mr. Gilmore's nomination, and his wild and wicked schemes while Governor. I fought him and his railroads when at the zenith of his power, but I shall not needlessly imitate Fogg's example, and assail his memory now he is dead.

In conclusion, I have to say with reference to Fogg's reckless lies about the large amount of money that I have gained and hoarded up, that I make this proposition: The State Committee may appoint a committee of three of its members, who shall put me upon oath and examine my books and papers, and I will pledge myself to turn over to Fogg every dollar I have saved from money received from or through the Government in any form for two-thirds the amount Fogg has hoarded from the proceeds of the gold he extorted from the Government during the five years he misrepresented and disgraced the country abroad and at New Orleans, and has now invested in such a way as to shield it from taxation.

In order to carry out this proposition in good faith, I will give a bond for ten thousand dollars, with good and sufficient

sureties, to stand by this offer—a like bond to be executed by Fogg.

Unless this offer is accepted, no fair-minded man ought hereafter to allow Fogg's lying paper in or around his dwelling.

If fourteen years service in the Republican party, during seven of which I expended one half of my income to promote its success—in the critical campaign of 1863 serving as chairman of the New Hampshire State Committee, receiving the advice and constantly in communication with President Lincoln, with whose friendship and confidence I was honored to the day of his death—is to be overbalanced by the lying and cowardly attacks of an overgrown, pompous renegade, then has justice and honor fled from the breast of man.

N. G. ORDWAY.

WASHINGTON D. C., *March* 18, 1869.



APPENDIX.

THE following extracts from the oldest and most reliable Republican papers in New Hampshire show how the conduct of Geo. G. Fogg is regarded by the disinterested and respectable portion of the community.

The Keene *Sentinel*, of a late date, has the following :

“PRIVATE QUARRELS.—We are not disposed to meddle with the private quarrels of any one, nor are they generally of interest to others than the parties concerned ; but when an editor of a Republican paper so far degrades himself and disgusts his friends as to devote a half column or more space, week after week, to the abuse and slander of prominent and trustworthy members of the party to which he professes to belong, then we feel justified in protesting against it. The quarrel between the editor of the *Independent Democrat* and certain leading men in the Republican party is the one referred to, and it is generally understood to be a personal and private affair, in which the public have no interest whatever, and having its origin in disappointed ambition and jealousy on the part of the editor. It has been a one-sided affair for a long time, the subjects of the editor’s peculiar venom wisely disdaining to notice the oft-repeated charges made against them, and which have no effect whatever upon the minds of the people except to create a feeling of disgust and contempt for the man who persists in thrusting his private grievances upon the notice of the public. We hope the editor of the *Independent Democrat* may yet, see himself as others see him,’ and hereafter devote the space so long given to vituperation and abuse to the interests of the party for which he has diligently and faithfully labored for a quarter of a century, and we might add, at whose hands he has been placed in offices of honor and emolument whereby his doubtful fame and princely fortune were established.

[From the Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph, January 23, 1869.]

A MATTER OF NO PUBLIC INTEREST.

Mr. George G. Fogg, ex-State Secretary, State Reporter, State Printer, Minister to Switzerland, agent of the Treasury Department, United States Senator, and present custodian of all the virtue and

honesty belonging to the Republican party, makes our recent reference to the organization of the Republican State Committee an occasion to indulge in a characteristic attack on Mr. Rollins through the columns of the *Monitor*. That paper's supercilious allusion to ourselves is of no consequence to us or to our readers. When a man is paying out rope with which to hang himself, as the *Monitor* editor has been doing since his exit from the United States Senate, we think it his privilege to say what he pleases; and what he does say deserves only so much attention as should be given to the slanders of a knave or the gibes of a fool.

We say that the editor of the *Concord Monitor* is preparing to hang himself. He has been at it for quite two years. He will succeed soon. Retiring, with great unwillingness, from his mission to Switzerland, which was as soft as it was fat, he secured a seat in the United States Senate, on the resignation of Mr. Clark, by a hocus-pocus that we could never understand. His services in the Senate, if they were remarkable for anything, were remarkable for nothing. Did he then, as now, raise his voice in furious denunciation of the thieves, robbers, and plunderers that abound in Washington? He opened not his mouth against them. Did he then, as now, oppose the long-established policy of giving alternate sections of the public lands to aid in the construction of railroads in the extreme Western States? Not at all. On the contrary, he voted for all the grants that were made while he was in the Senate, including those to the California Pacific and the Stockton and Copperopolis railroads. Did he then, as now, brand the Union Pacific Railroad corporation as a huge swindling concern "which is corrupting and debauching our national politics, adding tens of millions to our national debt, and swelling by more than a thousand dollars a day the indebtedness of the people of New Hampshire?" Did he bring in a bill for the repeal of the charter of that corporation, to cut off its subsidies, or to revoke its land grants? He did nothing of the sort. He had a rare, a golden opportunity to serve his constituents and save them "a thousand dollars a day," but he let it slip. Probably he never thought of it. His virtuous indignation is all an afterthought.

Since Mr. Fogg ceased to fill a large seat in the Senate, he has devoted his energies, time, money, and pen to defaming the characters and ruining the prospects of several well-known New Hampshire Republican politicians. He has not succeeded, although he has pursued his object with a relentless enmity and a foolish recklessness entirely

characteristic of the man. Hitherto Mr. Rollins has been exempted, save by innuendo, from his attacks. Now he comes in for a share. He came in for it at the organization of the State Committee, when the members were told that, if they re-elected Mr. Rollins, somebody (well known to be Mr. Fogg) would "smash the machine." Nevertheless Mr. Rollins was re-elected, receiving 34 votes to 13 for all others. With that endorsement we hardly think he will either die or resign, as the *Monitor* kindly wishes he would.

Among all the attributes of character we think sincerity the rarest and best. If Mr. Fogg is honest and earnest in his course, we must say that he is in very suspicious company—that of himself. Mr. George G. Fogg compelling Mr. Ordway to pay him one hundred dollars for his influence in getting him a petty appointment under Mr. Lincoln; Mr. George G. Fogg receiving six thousand dollars for a few months' service in New Orleans; Mr. George G. Fogg disowning the *Independent* to secure the favor of Andrew Johnson; Mr. George G. Fogg raising no voice and giving no vote against the swindlers when he sat in the United States Senate; Mr. George G. Fogg conspiring with leading Democrats to secure the nomination of Salmon P. Chase by the rebel convention in New York; Mr. George G. Fogg vindictively and falsely assailing his neighbors as thieves and plunderers when he knows they are infinitely cleaner than himself; Mr. George G. Fogg threatening ruin to the Republican party if it does not join in his villanous and contemptible crusade—that Mr. George G. Fogg is damaging company for anybody, and we earnestly advise our "big brother" of the *Monitor* to give him quits at once. In that way only can he escape death by hanging. He is now nearly at the end of his rope. He has little time left for repentance. Soon it will be too late, and then we shall be reluctantly obliged to publish an obituary, something as follows:

"DIED at Concord, Mr. George G. Fogg, a pugnacious member of the "Old Republican Guard," who was Minister to Switzerland, Envoy to New Orleans, and a member of Andrew Johnson's Kitchen Cabinet; who grew rich, fat, and foolish at the public crib, and who died of a disease not common among men—too great an opinion of himself, and too mean an opinion of his friends. Peace to his dust."

[From the Nashua Telegraph, January 30, 1869.]

A DUTY DONE.

The plain little pill which we administered to Mr. George G. Fogg last week operated both as an emetic and purgative on the sick man

from Switzerland, and in this week's *Independent* he relieves himself of a good deal of "rile" and nastiness. Our duty is now done. We took it up with a good deal of reluctance, knowing full well that the patient was generally regarded as past hope and past praying for. But we took courage, knowing that

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

It is not a pleasant duty to warn sinners of the fate of Judas, who in disgust went out and hanged himself. And yet Judas had been one of the most faithful of the twelve. Before Mr. Fogg went abroad, for his country's good, as it proved, he had done yeoman service in the anti-slavery cause, for all which, however, he has been amply paid out of the plethoric pocket of Uncle Samuel, and of course is no longer a "poor devil." But office and wealth had their baneful influence on this yeoman thus suddenly raised to affluence and eminence. He became puffed up with his own greatness, and because his neighbors did not hasten to bow down and worship at his shrine on his return, and yield precedence to his Alpine genius in all things, he turned into a gorilla, and for two years has been "roaming the forest" seeking whom he might crush, crunch and devour. It is no wonder that the roar of this wild beast has carried terror among our quiet New Hampshire hills. It is no wonder that the stories of his rampage, as they have been told in bated breath, have made fair women shudder and brave men grow pale with fear. It is no wonder that the Republicans of New Hampshire have kept aloof from his track and allowed him to range at will. But it is a wonder that the inquiry has not heretofore been pushed to ascertain whether this wild beast, which roars so loudly and tramps so heavily, is really a gorilla or—something else. On this point we have long been satisfied. We have seen the beast in the *Monitor* for a whole year. We have seen and heard him on more than one occasion at the meetings of the Republican State Committee. We have him this week at full length in the *Independent*—not a hair, not a look, not a roar, not anything missing. There he is. Look, Republicans of New Hampshire! you who have fretted and frightened yourselves over this "roaring lion." The ears, the maw, the "excrement," the roar, are unmistakable. Behold—AN ASS.

GEN. STEVENS, the Representative from this district, made a speech some two weeks ago in favor of granting a subsidy and lands to the Denver Pacific railway. With our well-known views in opposition

to *all* railway subsidies, we of course fail to agree with the arguments or conclusions of our representative. There is but one safe rule in relation to every such project to take money from the National Treasury. That is, to vote against them every time. And only by so doing can our delegation in Congress carry out the wishes of the people of New Hampshire.—*Independent Democrat*.

The cool impudence displayed in the above paragraph is well illustrated by the fact that the writer thereof, Mr. George G. Fogg, voted for every railroad bill that passed the Senate while he was an accidental member of that body two years ago. "*Our* well-known views in opposition to *all* railroad subsidies," indeed! Either the writer must think his readers have very short memories, or else he justly concludes that his Senatorial career was too insignificant to be remembered at all. It would be easier to find a needle in a hay-mow than any "views" of Mr. George G. Fogg against railway subsidies or land grants while he was in Congress.

[From the Republican Statesman, Concord, N. H.]

NOMINATION OF COL. ORDWAY.

The telegraph on Tuesday evening announced that the Republican caucus of the House of Representatives, nominating Mr. Blaine for Speaker, Mr. McPherson for Clerk, and Mr. Buxton for Door-keeper, had also re-nominated Col. N. G. Ordway for Sergeant at-Arms. Col. Ordway received 75 votes against 57 for General Washburn. It is well known that as late as one year ago Colonel Ordway had no intention or expectation of becoming a candidate for re-election; and had nothing unusual happened, he would now have stood aside from all competition, that the office might be rotated. But the persistent slanderous attacks upon him made his re-nomination a simple act of justice by the House, the great majority, if not every one, of whose members is convinced of his innocence of the libellous charges. Copies of every abusive article on the Sergeant-at-Arms which has been published, have been freely distributed among members of the House, and every device of malice has been resorted to for the purpose of damaging his reputation with the body he has served for six years past. Yet he received 75 out of 132 votes, though General Washburn was his competitor; and on motion of Mr. Orth, of Indiana, who had introduced the name of Gen. W., the nomination was made unanimous. If his slanderers were not men utterly without

character, this would be a triumph of which Colonel Ordway might well be proud.

It is unnecessary for us to state our entire confidence in Mr. Ordway's personal and official integrity. He is a man of great energy of character, of earnest and positive opinions, who, since 1855, has taken an active part in New Hampshire politics, and has been highly honored by the Republican party at home, and also at Washington by the Representatives of the Republican party of the nation. He possesses the confidence and earnest friendship of Governor Harriman, of Mr. Stearns, our nominee for Governor, and of all our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

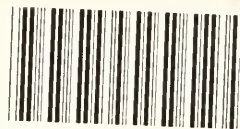
A man of Mr. Ordway's pronounced character and bold action will of course make enemies, not only among his political opponents, but in his own party. But we believe that no issue can be made against him in which he will not be sustained by the Republicans of his native town of Warner, of Merrimack county, and of the State. Thus supported by the people nearest home, who best know him, and whose opinion is of the most value, and by the leading Republicans of the State, (with insignificant exceptions,) we think he can afford to take no notice of the exploded charges of J. H. Wilkinson and Geo. Alfred Townsend, or of the secret instigators of their malice.

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